

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for the good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
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Address, THE TRIBUNE, Tribune Building, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—We print this morning full accounts of the important operations of Gen. Burnside's Army at Fredericksburg on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. We expect to receive still more complete details by telegraph, which will be printed in extra editions, should they arrive in season.

—Full reports of Gen. Burnside's advance upon the stronghold of the Rebels, details of the capture of Fredericksburg, bridging the Rappahannock, terrific bombardment, gallantry of the vanguard, storming the Rebel rifle-pike, sharp work with the bayonet, &c., from our special correspondents, will be found in this issue of our sheet. On Saturday the 13th inst., the anticipated battle was progressing. The morning opened with a dense fog. Gen. Reynolds's corps, on the left, advanced at an early hour, and at 9:15 engaged the enemy's infantry. Soon the Rebels opened a heavy fire of artillery, our guns answering promptly. A portion of the enemy's cavalry crossed a ford above, and a sufficient force was immediately sent out to meet them. A later dispatch says about daybreak on Saturday morning, between 1,000 and 1,500 of Stuart's cavalry dashed into Dumfries, and captured 10 soldiers, 25 pickets, and a telegraph repairer. They also cut the telegraph wires, and then hastily retreated. Our troops through the City of Fredericksburg. Rebel sharpshooters are posted where they harass our pickets. The houses of secessionists have been sacked; many of the buildings have been destroyed to supply fuel for the camp-fires. The shelling of the city, as far as ascertained, has not resulted in loss of life to any of the citizens who remained. They found shelter in their cellars. The balloon was up all day during the fight. The Rebels shelled Fredericksburg at night without success. A dispatch dated Sunday, 14th, states there is no fog to-day. The sun shines brightly, with a strong breeze. At daylight there was a heavy fire of artillery and infantry in front of the first line of the works, where Gen. Sumner and Hooker were engaged the day before. The fire slackened about an hour afterward, and was heard only at intervals. During Saturday night and Sunday forenoon the Rebels extended their works and strengthened their position. Large bodies of troops are now to be seen where few were found on Saturday. Our dead, slain yesterday, while charging in front of the enemy's works, remain where they fell. Their removal was prevented by the fire of the Rebel infantry. The wounded have all been removed from the field and the dead are buried as fast as they are obtained. The indications were that no decisive battle would be fought yesterday. It is estimated that 40,000 of our troops were engaged in Saturday's fight. Gen. Burnside remains on the field, giving directions and looking to the position and condition of his forces. A large number of surgeons, and whatever is required for the wounded, have been forwarded from Washington to the battle-ground. The fog, which has been a great source of embarrassment, began to disappear on the forenoon of Saturday, affording a fair view of our own and the enemy's position. The enemy had their guns posted on a ridge of hills in the rear of the city. Gen. Sumner concluded that these works could not be carried except by a charge of infantry; he therefore assigned that duty to Gen. French's division, which was supported by Gen. Howard's. About 12 o'clock the troops advanced at a brisk run, the enemy's guns pouring upon them a rapid fire. At the base of the ridge our troops received a terrible fire from the Rebel infantry posted behind a stone wall and some buildings on the right of the line. Our men then fell back to a small ravine within market range of the enemy. At this juncture another body of troops moved in fine style to their assistance, although guns were made in their ranks by the Rebel artillery. When our troops reached the first line of the Rebel defenses, they double-quick with fixed bayonets, but could not dislodge the enemy, because of the concentrated fire of the Rebel artillery—the center wavered but rallied again, and the firing continued until after dark. Gen. Franklin, who commanded the attack on the left, had better success, driving the Rebels a distance of a mile. An advance made by the enemy was repulsed with terrible slaughter, and loss of 400 or 500 prisoners belonging to Gen. A. P. Hill's command. Gen. Conger's troops on the left holding the main works, Gen. A. P. Hill and Stonewall Jackson were in front of Gen. Franklin—with Jackson's right re-

ing on the Rappahannock, Hill's forces acting as a reserve. A dispatch received last evening cautions the public against hastily crediting the unsupported rumors concerning Saturday's battle, many of them having been got up by Rebel sympathizers. Gentlemen in high public positions repeat the assertion as coming from Gen. Burnside, that he has men enough, and therefore desires no further reinforcements.

—From dispatches received at the Navy Department it appears that the Captain of the San Jacinto had been notified in advance by the Governor of Martinique that if he stayed in the harbor until the departure of the Alabama, he must remain twenty-four hours afterward also; but he might watch for her outside, beyond the jurisdiction of the Emperor of France. He went out, after arranging with the American ship Harpuden to signal him with rockets on the departure of the Alabama. The signals were seen, but the pirate had run out under the shadow of the high precipices, and thus evaded the San Jacinto. It is supposed that France will demand an apology from our Government for the firing of signals in the harbor. The San Jacinto was not detained by the French.

—Special dispatches dated Nashville, December 12, state that Brig.-Gen. D. S. Stanley returned on Friday evening from a dashing enterprise into Dixie. Major-Gen. Wynkoop charged through the town of Franklin, driving out the Rebels. Flour mills and other property of use to the Rebels were destroyed; we lost only one man. Five Rebels were killed, ten wounded and twelve taken prisoners, and a large drove of seceder horses captured. Morgan, the "gorilla," was slaying about promiscuously. The entire force of the enemy does not exceed 70,000. Bragg sent in 1,732 Union paroled prisoners to our lines on Thursday, mostly captured at Hartsville.

—On the eighth page of this morning's edition we give an interesting account of the recent gallant fight at Kane Hills, Arkansas.

—We print on another page brief sketches of the leading Union officers killed and wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg.

—We have a batch of reports, rumors and "it is said" from Nashville, but they do not amount to much.

—Jeff. Davis was in Tennessee on Friday; so says a Rebel paper of Murfreesboro.

GENERAL NEWS.

—A dispatch from San Francisco, dated Dec. 12, states that the steamer from the North-Western coast has arrived, with \$6,300 in treasure from Victoria and \$7,000 from Oregon. Hong Kong dates of Oct. 11 are received. Black teas were in fair demand at all ports except Canton. For greens the new crop opened at high prices. At last accounts the Taepings were concentrating at Ninpo. Fifteen hundred British troops, all Sepoys, had come in for service at Shanghai. The death of General Ward was considered a great loss to the Imperial cause. Commercial circles speak of a revolution that had broken out in Japan. The power of the Yoozen has been restricted, and a policy favorable to the foreign interest adopted. Mr. Richardson, an English merchant, had been assassinated by the servants of a Japanese prince. Hong Kong markets report an excessive supply of beef and pork; flour declined; sugar advanced; cotton goods improved. There was an excessive amount of tannage in the Chinese waters.

—At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Saturday a message was received from the Mayor vetoing the action of the Common Council in increasing the salaries of the Register of Water Rents, Deputies and Chief Clerk, and President of the Croton Aqueduct Department. The Mayor takes the ground that the City cannot at present afford said increase, and, besides, the high price of provisions is only temporary.

—News from Panama, dated December 1, states the U. S. sloop-of-war Narragansett had arrived from Mexico, making in all nine vessels of war there at the present time. The anniversary of independence was celebrated on the 25th of October. Floods along the railroad have subsided. Heavy rains still continue. The Champion arrived on the morning of the 1st, and the passengers got over the same night.

—The amount collected for the sufferers in Lancashire up till Saturday, by the International Relief Committee, the Produce Merchants' Committee, and the Committee of British Residents, was \$109,992.

—We understand that a dispatch has been received from Adjutant Doud, of the 5th New-Hampshire Regiment, stating that he is alive and unharmed. His name has been reported among the killed. There was a dull feeling at the Stock Exchange on Saturday, and although no decided change in prices took place, the quotations show generally rather lower figures than at the close on Friday. At the First Board the dealings were very well distributed, but not large in anything. Government Securities were dull at 104 for the Coupons of '61, and 103 for '70s. Gold sold down to 124, but was firmer late in the day. At the Second Board prices were a shade lower, except for Gold, which advanced to 125, and closed firm. Later in the day the news from Fredericksburg dispelled the apprehensions excited by the vague reports of the morning in regard to the Army of the Potomac, and a better feeling was at once displayed in the closing transactions of the day—prices ranging from 124 1/2 cent higher than the list of active stocks. In foreign bills there was but little doing, and the market is irregular. Freight is very dull and rates are heavy.

THE SITUATION AT FREDERICKSBURG.

There was no battle yesterday. From public and private despatches we condense the following summary of the four days' achievements, and statement of the situation.

Gen. Burnside undertook to cross the Rappahannock on Thursday over pontoon bridges, expecting determined resistance. But the Rebel batteries did not command the bed of the river and Lee contented himself with throwing a few hundred sharpshooters into the houses along the bank to delay Burnside's passage till Jackson, who had been sent to Port Royal to oppose an expected flank movement at that point, could rejoin the main body. Howard's division forced its way across in front of the city late in the day, and Newton's division crossed two miles below with still less resistance. The divisions occupied Fredericksburg and held the heads of the bridges during Thursday night. Friday was consumed in the passage of the main columns of Burnside's army; the Right Grand Division under Sumner followed by the Center Grand Division under Hooker, crossing in front of the city; the Left Grand Division, under Franklin, crossing two miles below. When the army was all over, its battle lines stretched about five miles along the river, the left reaching well forward toward Massaponax Creek, in readiness to attack.

On Saturday morning, the columns of Sumner and Franklin moved to the assault. The

Rebels had occupied and intrenched two lines, respectively one and two miles beyond the city. Their force is almost certainly over-estimated at 150,000. But even if he had only as many troops as Burnside, Lee no doubt counted on the strength of his position, and therefore preferred not to contest the passage of the river, which our armies, in case of defeat, will find a formidable obstacle to retreat.

Neither the topography of the battle-ground, nor the movements of the attacking forces, have yet been exactly described. It seems clear, however, that while the Rebels are undoubtedly strongly posted and intrenched, the real strength of their works is yet to be tested. Sumner sent forward first French's division, and then Howard's, on the right, with the bayonet, but they were driven back, and the fight dwindled first into musketry, then into artillery, then at dark was suspended. Franklin did better on the left, driving the enemy before him, probably behind their works, capturing some hundreds of prisoners, and nearly reaching Massaponax Creek, on which he hopes to rest his left wing in advancing toward the Richmond road. The severity of the struggle is attested by the number of Generals killed and wounded on our side. No estimate of the losses among the rank and file has reached us.

But Sumner and Franklin are only two of the three Grand Divisions of Burnside's army, and not all of their commands seem to have been engaged; a late dispatch says not more than forty thousand in all. Hooker, usually in the van, is the reserve; so held, doubtless, till Sigel, whose forces are the reserve proper of the whole army, arrives. Sigel left Fairfax on Wednesday, and the head of his column ought to have reached Falmouth on Sunday at the latest. Other forces are on the way, not yet to be publicly mentioned. Lee has his whole army already with him. The strength of the Rebellion lies coiled behind the intrenchments which the Union armies are fronting. Burnside therefore wisely waited yesterday, not renewing the conflict. He has felt his enemy's force, and knows now the work that lies before him. When next he launches his columns, when Hooker and Sumner and Franklin move together to the assault, they advance to the decisive struggle of the war.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

The Rebels have evidently massed all their armies in Virginia behind the strong field-works which crown the range of hills skirting the valley of the Rappahannock south of Fredericksburg, and are determined to make there an obstinate if not decisive contest. Their rank and file are told that they number Two Hundred Thousand, which is probably exaggerated from a fourth to a half. Sheltered by their natural and artificial defenses, they very nearly held their own throughout the obstinate and protracted fight of Saturday, and probably inflicted more loss in killed and wounded than they suffered, but the Unionists took several hundred prisoners, while the Rebels took none, unless it may be a few of our wounded in the furthest advance. The day's advantages were very fairly divided; but our army is solidly established on the south bank of the Rappahannock, and, sheltered by the ruins of Fredericksburg and protected in part by our heavy artillery in position on this side, is doubtless increasing its numbers and strengthening its position hourly. Our soldiers, notwithstanding their necessarily heavy losses, are full of courage and enthusiasm, and their faith in Gen. Burnside and his lieutenants is unshaken. We rejoice to learn that Gen. Sigel's army covering Washington on the west, and menacing the Shenandoah Valley, is on its way to reinforce Burnside, and welcome this as an earnest of a general concentration of our forces. Stonewall Jackson is with Lee in front of Burnside, and it is evident that nearly all the Rebel troops in Virginia are already there and the rest on the way. Of course, Washington City and Maryland are in no danger while Burnside presses Lee; and we trust they will be stripped bare to reinforce Burnside the moment he asks for more troops. Let Norfolk and the Blackwater, Williamsburg and Yorktown be evacuated if necessary; let the last regiment or part of a regiment be hurried down from the North; but let Burnside never have occasion to complain of lack of men to hurl the cohorts of treason into their "last ditch." To suffer them to triumph, or even seem to triumph, in driving our army back across the Rappahannock and into Winter quarters, is to let them loose in overwhelming force on our isolated armies in the South-West, and drive those back routed and decimated across the Cumberland and the Ohio. Whatever the cost, our gallant compatriots of the Union Grand Army must be aided to the utmost in upholding the flag of the Republic and hearing it on to victory.

BURNSIDE'S STRATEGY.

In reading the reports of the grand affair at Fredericksburg we are at a loss which to admire most, the skill displayed by Gen. Burnside in throwing his army across the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy, or the strategy with which he concealed his purposes until the moment of their execution. Junim and every writer upon the art of war counts the feat which Burnside has accomplished as a most desperate and difficult one. An army which leaves the shelter of a range of hills, flies down the slope of a bank, fords a river or is floated across or moves over bridges, and climbs the opposite bank in the face of an enemy properly posted and handled, is subjected to the fire of artillery and infantry from first to last. Such a movement is no

more nor less than a forlorn hope on a grand scale; and every soldier may be regarded as an *enfant perdu*. There are two ways by which such a maneuver may be successfully accomplished. The attacking general may either distribute his batteries so as to command every approach on the enemy's side to the river bank and silence his guns, keeping a large body of sharpshooters to drive off the force which may dispute the landing, and at the same time making demonstrations in force at distant points, so as to divide the enemy's attention; or he may conceal his real intentions, and baffle his opponent's judgment, by making feints in one place while he suddenly throws his forces across the river. The former is, of course, the more hazardous, and often entails an enormous sacrifice of life; the latter calls for the highest order of military ability. The generalship of Lee and Jackson has been too frequently proved to our cost to be disputed; and, with that noble magnanimity which all concede to the North, the loyal people of this community have praised these men as soldiers while cursing them as traitors. It is idle, therefore, to say that the Rebel leaders preferred to fight us midway to Richmond to opposing Burnside at Fredericksburg. The amphitheater of hills on the southward of that city, with the land which sweeps gradually upward from the river to their base offer a position of such strength for defense against an attacking army, that Lee would have deserved the contempt of all good soldiers if he had overlooked the fact. That he did not do so is proved by the rapid concentration of the Rebel army at that point, by the desperate zeal with which his triple line of earthworks were thrown up, and by the very admissions of the Richmond papers, always so guarded, which prophesied that at Fredericksburg we would meet our final crushing defeat. Burnside seems to have known Lee's plans and have determined to baffle him; so making it appear in one place that he was going into Winter quarters, and on his left that he intended crossing at Port Royal, 25 miles down the river, he drew off 30,000 men from the enemy's center to his extreme right, and at an unexpected moment constructed three pontoons simultaneously at the city itself, and poured his columns across under cover of a tremendous cannonade.

Those who know him best in his North Carolina campaign predicted this very maneuver last week, while others were dolefully bewailing the prospect of his wintering on Falmouth Heights. He had displayed his strategy before, and there was no risk nor much merit in the prophecy, if he should be suffered to follow his own course without molestation. When the Burnside Expedition lay inside of Hatteras Bar, the frail vessels grinding and crushing into each other with every turn of the tide, and there was universal apprehension lest the next news should be that disaster had overtaken them all. Afterward, when one by one the boats were dragged over the Swash by powerful tugs, our forebodings grew stronger, failure was generally predicted. From one end of the Rebel country to the other, it was reported that 5,000 of Burnside's men had perished in a single gale, but the construction of defensive works on Roanoke Island, and at Newbern, Washington, and Weldon, momentarily relaxed, was subsequently pushed with renewed vigor. The Rebel authorities could not divine where our forces were to land, and it was not until that beautiful day in February, when the fleet with colors streaming, bands playing, and every deck bristling with bayonets, came to anchor before the Marshes, that the Rebel War Department knew that Roanoke Island was in imminent peril. Their "mosquito" fleet was sent to its ancor, and heavy reinforcements shipped by way of the canals, but the fleet was destroyed, and the reinforcements arrived only in time to be captured.

Then came the affair of Newbern the month following. All February Burnside lay on the island recruiting his force, drilling regiments and brigades, and accumulating stores. The Rebels said his army was a prey to malaria, was given up to sloth, and O'Brien Branch issued flaming manifestoes to his troops, in which he promised the Yankees death and destruction when they should venture upon the main-land. All this while the naval gunboats attached to Burnside's Expedition cruised up and down Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, threatening this point, capturing that town, and carrying terror along the whole coast, while small forces of infantry and artillery were sent to the salt works up Currituck Sound, to Plymouth and Edenton. Baffled at every point, now preparing for a bloody battle at Weldon, now massing troops for the defense of Washington, and again concentrating his men at Goldsboro to block the way to Raleigh, Branch was in despair, and the Commanding General at Norfolk made his preparations to defend that city. At last Burnside moved, and he moved to the southward. Before he passed the Marshes a great column of smoke arose on the main land opposite, and as the fleet passed down the Sound and up Neuse River similar warning beacons were lit on headland after headland until the last was answered from Newbern itself. But it was too late to save the city. Burnside landed at Slocomb's Creek, far below the forts on the bank and the submarine mines and torpedoes which Bragg had relied upon to stay his progress, and marching all that day through rain and mud, he bivouacked for the night within half a mile of the strong earthworks of the enemy, and the next day fought a superior force, carried the works and captured Newbern. Bragg sent reinforcements from Goldsboro, but it was too late, and they returned by the light of the burning city, which they had fired in seven places. It was almost the same story over again at Fort Macon. Gen. Parks stayed over five weeks, rafted and ferried over the shoal-waters of Bogus Sound all his siege-guns, ammunition and troops, and at a moment when the garrison of the fort least expected it, opened fire and reduced the work in a few hours. And it will be so to the end of the war, if from Burnside's method of campaign then we may argue upon his plans now. With an honesty of pur-

pose which no one has dared to dispute, and a degree of military skill which his actions hitherto have proved, he possesses those high qualities of mind and heart which win the confidence and command the respect of his soldiers.

Among the reported dead at Fredericksburg is the Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, Chaplain of the Massachusetts 16th. He volunteered in the hazardous task of crossing the river, and gave his life as the price of his zeal and patriotism. As Chaplain of the Massachusetts 16th, Mr. Fuller has been unwearied in his labors for the material as well as spiritual good of the men, and has exercised over them a remarkable influence. No hardships appalled him, and he always sustained others by his own unflinching courage and his devotion to the great cause he had given himself to serve. Mr. Fuller was a brother of the late Margaret Fuller. It has been our privilege to count him as among our occasional correspondents, and his letters, under his own initials (A. B. F.), while the Army of the Potomac was on the Peninsula, will be remembered by many of our readers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE POLICY OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Expectations of New-York Financiers.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX AND TARIFF LAWS.

Surgeons and Nurses Sent to Fredericksburg.

Gen. Wadsworth Ordered to Join Burnside.

A PART OF THE WAR APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1862.

THE POLICY OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Financiers in New-York who look to the action of the Ways and Means Committee as a solution of the difficulty they experience in harmonizing themselves with the policy of the Treasury Department, will look in vain. A distinguished member of the Committee has told Mr. Chase that they would act upon any bill which he would send in, and that they should wait for his bill.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX LAW.

The Tax Law will be amended in details only. In principle it is deemed to be right. Its great feature of taxing the money and active business capital of the country will not be altered.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF LAW.

The Tariff will not be touched with any purpose of increasing revenue. It will, however, be amended in phraseology so as to settle or avoid disputes of construction. In all other respects it will be left exactly alone.

SURGEONS AND NURSES SENT TO FREDERICKSBURG.

The Government dispatched four hundred surgeons and nurses with a large supply of medical stores to Fredericksburg via Aquia Creek to-day. Five hundred convalescent soldiers have been transported from the Alexandria Hospitals to Northern cities, to make room for the wounded expected to-morrow from Fredericksburg.

REV. MR. CHANNING GONE TO THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The Rev. W. H. Channing failed to keep his appointment to preach in the Senate Chamber to-day for the creditable reason that he had hurried to the battle-field to minister to the wounded and dying.

A CHAPLAIN KILLED.

The Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, chaplain of the Sixteenth Massachusetts, was killed on Friday in one of the pontoon boats. He was among the volunteers to cross and drive the enemy out of their rifle pits.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

Three hundred wounded from the battle-field arrived here to-night.

REMOVAL OF SICK.

About 500 sick have been removed to-day from hospitals in this city, and as many more will go to-morrow to Philadelphia and New-York.

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS OF STATE.

On the march from Harper's Ferry, Gen. Slocum captured two prisoners of State, with large quantities of goods for the enemy, and sent them to this city to-day.

GEN. WADSWORTH ORDERED TO JOIN BURNSIDE.

Gen. Wadsworth to-day went to Fredericksburg, where he is ordered to report to Gen. Burnside.

GEN. MEREDITH IS COMMAND OF A CORPS.

Gen. Meredith was three days ago assigned to the command of the 1st Division of Reynolds's corps. Col. Cutler takes Meredith's brigade.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES AND MULES.

The extensive horse and mule corals of the Quartermaster's Department in this city, which have recently been drained to supply Gen. Burnside's army, were yesterday and to-day rolled with an excellent stock of horses and mules. It is thought they will be immediately forwarded to the Rappahannock.

THE APPOINTMENT OF PAYMASTERS.

Gen. Halleck has decreed that no more civilians shall be appointed Paymasters, but that these officers shall be taken from the Army, and by preference from those incapacitated for field service by wounds or disease.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE INTERIOR.

Notwithstanding the admitted fact that the President's inclination was, a week ago, to appoint the Hon. Joseph Holt to the Secretaryship of the Interior, upon the retirement of Mr. Smith, the probabilities now are strongly in favor of the promotion of Assistant-Secretary Usher.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission, which sent one steamer filled with medical stores to Gen. Burnside's army last week, dispatched another boat to-day. More than twenty agents of the Commission are on the ground.

WOMEN GOING TO THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Mrs. Senator Harlan, with several ladies, assistants, is going to the field to-morrow.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Fortification bill, which will probably be reported to the House to-morrow, appropriates between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000, of which over \$1,000,000 is for various works in and about New-York harbor, and nearly \$1,500,000 for the necessities of the armies in the field, including tools, siege and bridge trains, and field works and operations. The Army bill proper foots up \$731,000,000, instead of \$744,000,000, as has been stated.

THE CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

One thousand dollars, \$400 of which was from Providence, have been received by Mrs. Caleb B. Smith, as contributions toward the Christmas dinner for the soldiers in the hospital.

THE WHISKY SMUGGLING BUSINESS.
Large quantities of whisky and other liquors were seized to-day, while being smuggled into Virginia in trunks, boxes, packages, &c., by civilians and sailors, who have passed for other purposes, and who were themselves arrested.

A DISHONEST MERCHANT ARRESTED.

A merchant of Alexandria, engaged in buying commissary stores, clothing, &c., from the soldiers at a sacrifice, was to-day arrested, and brought to this city.

HORSES SENT TO THE ARMY.

During the past two months 16,000 horses have been sent from this city alone to Gen. Burnside's army.

ILLNESS OF CONTROLLER WHITLEY.

Controller Whitley was taken seriously, and it was thought dangerously ill last night. He is slightly better to-night.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1862.

NAVAL STOREKEEPER AT PHILADELPHIA.

Robin G. Curtin, esq., of Philadelphia, has been appointed Naval Storekeeper at that port.

CLEARANCES TO MATAMORAS.

It is ascertained at the Treasury Department that the restrictions of Nov. 23, on clearances to Matamoras, have been rescinded.

ACTING PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

The order retiring Col. S. P. Andrews, Deputy Paymaster-General, at his own request (he having been in the army service forty years), has been revoked, and he has been assigned to duty in this city as Acting Paymaster-General. By seniority of appointment, he succeeds the late Col. Larned.

INDIAN REGIMENTS.

Three Indian regiments are already in the Government service under Gen. Blunt. Several more are to be added, and all of them formed into a brigade.

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. CONWAY OF KANSAS.

The following resolutions will be introduced into the House by Mr. Conway of Kansas, probably on Monday:

Resolved, That Freedom and Slavery cannot co-exist in the same Government without producing endless strife and every day that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," and that "this nation must be all free or all slave."

Resolved, That the American Union consists of those States which are now loyal to the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That whether the seceded States have accomplished a revolution or not, they have lost their place in the Union, and all rights to its guarantee; and that the Union be a claim to its territory, never to be relinquished, but to be asserted by arms or otherwise, now and hereafter.

Resolved, That the restoration of the Union as it existed prior to the rebellion must be a greater calamity than the rebellion itself, as it would give new life to the "irrepressible conflict," and entail upon the nation another cycle of bitter contention and strife.

Resolved, That the seceded States can never be put down but by being regarded as out of constitutional relations with the Union, and by being so regarded on principle of ordinary warfare as between separate nations.

Resolved, That if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the legislative or executive branches, should propose to muzzle the sword or the pen, or to give acceptance of any such proposition, on any basis which would recognize the Slave Power to its former supremacy in the Government, or by any compromise of the principles of the Constitution, recognize Slavery as an element of political power, such person will be guilty of a high crime.

Resolved, That the superior resources and military prowess of the North, and the superior moral and political position, and that the question of the success turns not upon its relative ability, but on the fitness of its Chief Executive Magistrate for giving effect to its power.

Resolved, That it is unsafe to intrust the execution of any system of administration to persons who are not in cordial sympathy therewith; and that no change of policy in the conduct of the war is warranted, which is not accompanied by a complete change in the personnel of the Executive Department.

Resolved, That it is a matter for serious reflection whether another election of President and Congress before the right of authority of the Nation can be established; and whether, in the mean time, it is not a wasteful waste of our energies to continue the war.

Resolved, That unless the Army of the West shall have swept through the valley of the Mississippi to its mouth, and the Army of the Potomac annihilated the legions of Lee and Jackson, and thus destroyed the military power of the Rebellion, within a reasonable time, the best interests of the country and humanity will require a cessation of hostilities.

Resolved, That the States of the North, comprising the American nation, and wielding its power, must ever remain one and indivisible on the basis of freedom for all, without distinction of race, color or condition; that the Union must ever be to extend their own civil rights over the entire continent, and that whatever denunciations, difficulties, costs or defects they may encounter, they must forever cherish and guard the inspiring idea of nationality and continental greatness.

MR. STEVENS'S FINANCIAL BILL.—The following section, it appears, was omitted from the bill transmitted from Washington by telegraph, and printed a few days since:

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